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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1908.

Disciplining a Sovereign State.

The report of the commission sent by
President Roosevelt to investigate con-
ditions at Goldfield, though confessedly
not intended to cover the whole ground,
puts a new aspect on the situation by
its finding that Federal troops were asked
for in order to uphold the mine owners
in a project to reduce the wages of the
miners. Of course, it is not the business
of the government to supply troops for any
purpose as that, and the State of Ne-
vada itself would not be justified in
calling out the militia on so slight a
pretext. The President is plainly put
out by what he regards as the misrep-
resentation of the case contained in the
original application for Federal troops,
and his advice to the governor of Ne-
vada is a severe commentary on the
efficiency of the State government.

The trouble at Goldfield is part of the
struggle which has been going on for
a number of years between the smelt-
ers' trust and the Western Federation of
Miners. In many of the mining com-
munities of the West the local govern-
ments are wholly in the control of the
miners, who constitute the majority of
the voting population. This was the case
at Goldfield, where the sheriff of the
county protested against the sending of
United States troops, although it was a
serious question whether he could or
would maintain order. Such a situation,
however, is not an uncommon one, and
it called for no such extreme measure as
the use of Federal troops, particularly as
violence was anticipated, not actual. It
was a case for the intervention of the
State government. If the governor were
convinced, as he undoubtedly was, of
the powerlessness of the local authori-
ties to maintain order. The excuse that
the State had an insufficient militia force
is futile. It is one of the State's duties,
as President Roosevelt rather tartly re-
marks, to "perform the police duties in-
herent to the existence of a State."

The Federal troops, however, have not
been withdrawn, but will remain until the
legislature makes provision for the main-
tenance of order at Goldfield. This will
be done at an extra session which has
been called by the governor. With the
departure of the Federal troops and the
resumption by the State of her normal
function will end an episode instructive
in its revelation of certain inherent weak-
nesses of local governments. Mr. Roose-
velt has handled it with exceptional cau-
tion, tempered, no doubt, by the fact
that a powerful and unpopular trust and
a peculiarly organized organization are
on opposite sides of the controversy.

Chicago has organized a "Happy Club."
The idea should spread; if Chicago can
maintain such an institution, any com-
munity on earth can.

Mr. Culberson's Financial Bills.

On January 7 last, Senator Culberson
introduced three bills to amend the
national banking laws. These bills have
been referred to in various quarters as
embodying a Democratic plan for the
reform of the currency. An examination
of the measures, however, shows that
they by no means cover the whole ground
of currency reform, and we doubt
whether the Senator from Texas regards
them as a satisfactory substitute for the
Aldrich bill. They may be more properly
considered as expressing his personal
opinion of the necessity of further amend-
ment of the national banking laws.
The most important of Senator Culber-
son's bills provides a method of protect-
ing deposits in national banks, following
to some extent the plan of Mr. Bryan.
Mr. Culberson, carefully avoids im-
posing any liability on the government
to guarantee bank deposits, the functions
of the Comptroller of the Currency being
limited to the assessment of banks which
have accepted the provisions of the act
pro rata for the payment of depositors
of a failed bank. It will be seen that
the participation of the national banks
in the scheme is wholly voluntary, but
they are offered considerable inducement
to enter into it by a provision forbidding
the deposit of public moneys in any bank
which fails to accept the scheme. Of Mr.
Culberson's other bills, one provides that
each bank shall keep its entire reserve
in cash in its vaults, and the other pro-
poses the payment of interest on govern-
ment deposits so graduated as to fall
lightly on deposits held during the crop-
moving season, and more heavily on de-
posits held at other times of the year.

It will be noticed at once that the Texas
Senator's bills do not touch at all the
vital question of an emergency currency,
but they contain one or two propositions
which are likely to engage the serious
attention of the finance committee of the
Senate. The Aldrich bill contains a clause
requiring certain national banks to hold
two-thirds of their reserves in cash, so
that it accepts the principle of one of
Mr. Culberson's measures, which is that
banks shall keep a larger proportion of
their reserves in their own vaults. There
remain the proposals for the protection
of deposits and for the payment of in-
terest on government deposits, both of
which, it may be assumed, will be pressed
by the Democrats of both Senate and
House as essential amendments to the
Aldrich bill. The Fowler bill, it is worthy
of remark, not only provides for interest
on government deposits, but also for the
government guarantee of deposits in
national banks. Unlike the Culberson bill,
the Fowler bill establishes a general
guarantee fund, contributed by the banks,
out of which shall be paid the notes of
failed banks, as well as their deposits.
The difference is one of principle as well
as of detail, for Mr. Culberson seeks to

reduce the responsibility of the govern-
ment in protecting bank deposits to one
of administration merely. Mr. Fowler's
bill apparently imposes on the govern-
ment a liability.

So far as its provision for more cur-
rency goes, we judge the Aldrich bill
comes much nearer than the Fowler bill
to meeting the views of the Bryan De-
mocracy. For Mr. Bryan has steadily op-
posed an asset currency, and the Aldrich
bill meets the requirement laid down in
his Chicago speech that "such elasticity
as was needed should be controlled by the
government officials responsible to the
public, and not by financiers who have
no interest to serve but their own." With
the addition of the deposit guarant-
ee feature and a provision requiring the
payment of interest on government de-
posits, and the elimination of railroad
bonds from the security allowable as a
basis of an emergency issue, we should
think the Aldrich bill fairly representa-
tive of Democratic opinion on the subject
of financial legislation.

Just the exact mental process through
which the Supreme Court of the United
States arrived at a determination to dis-
miss and reprehensibly squelch one of
the administration's pet policies is hard
to fathom—but it was squelched.

Unfit Army Officers.

The General Staff of the army, in a
report aiming to disclose the causes of
discontent and the source of inefficiency
in the army, has recommended a process
of elimination which shall rid the com-
missioned personnel of unfit officers. It is
stated:

"A keen interest on the part of some officers
in the welfare of their men is not, generally
speaking, to be desired, but it is not always
so. That it is not due in part to an element
of unfit officers. Their elimination is as necessary
as the elimination of unfit men. It is due in part
to the feeling of discouragement manifest now through-
out the army. The creation of the evils could
here be largely dispelled by the feeling, but it is
not to be denied that the commissioned grades
need legislative help to improve their position only
in a less degree than the enlisted men."

It must be a surprise to most people
that there are enough "unfit" officers in
the military establishment to justify a
special provision for their removal. It
has been commonly supposed that the
successive examinations, which regulate
the advancement of officers from one
grade to the next higher rank, consti-
tuted a guarantee, reasonable in its
effectiveness, of individual qualification.
Of course, it is appreciated that during
the present administration new standards
of military fitness have been established,
and now even the officers of the infantry
are expected to do gymnastics and run
endurance and skill represented by the
equestrian gymnastics prescribed by the
head of the nation. The time is not
far off when every officer, whether of
the mounted or foot arms, must be able
to sustain himself without a trace of
fatigue through a ninety-mile three-day
gallop across country. The practice
which is necessary in equipping officers
for this ordeal must be taken out of
the official time of officers who are on
bureau duty at military headquarters or
in the War Department at Washington.
This may have led the General Staff
of the army to report on the necessity
of elimination. Otherwise, it could
hardly be found that there are enough
unfit members of the commissioned per-
sonnel of the army to so seriously affect
the efficiency of the military establish-
ment as to call for this violent form of
relief and reformation.

A man's athletic record is an important
matter these strenuous days. No sooner
is it announced that Gov. John Johnson
used to be the champion baseball player
of his neighborhood than some one
comes to the front and proves that Sec-
retary Taft used to be the blue ribbon
horizontal bar artist of the Cincinnati
gymnasium.

Up-to-date Dueling.

Having had occasion to consider some
fine points of honor in the matter of
Helle de Sagan and Boni de Castellane
recently, we have studied with no small
degree of interest the French events
in other lands than France in this regard.
We have reached the conclusion that the
dear old swashbuckling days of d'Artag-
nann, Aramis, Porthos, and the gen-
try of that hot-tempered persuasion are gone
forevermore, and that the more molly-
coddish fire-eater is in Europe to stay put.
We note a recent case in Austria. There
one statesman accused another statesman
of "political dishonesty"—which we should
thank some one to diagram for us—and
personal perfidy. A duel was arranged,
and the two met at sunrise, each accompanied by
at sunrise, each accompanied by the regu-
lation friends, assistant duellists, and
so on. One gentleman was a much finer
swordsmen than the other, and soon had
his antagonist disarmed. Instead of run-
ning him through the chest, as Athos
would have done in the brave old days
of Richelieu and Mazarin, however, this
modern stickler for the righting of
wrongs through the code duello pushed
his opponent to the ground and admin-
istered a sound spanking with the flat
of his sword. It was thereupon ad-
judged and decreed that every stain was
wiped out, every reminder of outraged
integrity removed, and all hands left
the field of honor the best of friends and in
great good humor.

Now, moralize and philosophize as we
may, that wasn't such a bad way to
fight a duel—the old touch-and-go school
in buckram to the contrary notwith-
standing. If Boni and Helle should meet
in the event that Helle might ever be
induced to succumb to that he had been
insulted—it would be a first-rate adjust-
ment of all differences. The opinion of
Boni to give Helle a spanking, and then
permit Helle to reply in kind by giving
Boni a spanking. That appears to us to
be just about what is coming to each.
Helle might afterward retire gracefully
his one-franc damage suit, and Boni
would be relieved of the necessity of
pawning his overcoat to raise the money
with which to pay any civil judgment
that might be rendered against him. It
seems to us that the spanking route is
the fit and proper one along which mutual
friends of these two "noblemen" should
proceed in seeking to bring about an
honorable, inexpensive, and perfectly
satisfactory reconciliation.

The modern duelist is slowly but sur-
prisingly developing the correct idea in
connection with the pastime. He is ad-
justing himself to a sane point of view.
Duels that terminate in spankings are
just the thing!

"Any general in chief who consents
to carry out a plan which he believes
to be bad and injurious is a criminal. He
ought to make representations, as a last
resort to resign rather than be the in-
strument of harm to those under his
charge," said Napoleon Bonaparte, who
could have been more or less of a molly-
coddle, after all.

The Bristol Herald-Courier quotes the
Norfolk Admiralty as saying: "Prin-
ciple de Sagan is descended from Wash-
ington." If some of our contemporaries
are just determined to supply Wash-
-

ton, with descendants, please be a little
more particular about picking them out.
This city was named for our first Presi-
dent, and we revere his memory.

"Wonder how Senator 'Jeff' Davis feels
about that prohibition wave in the South,"
says the Milwaukee Sentinel. It is an
easy guess. The same way every other
officeholder down that way who wants
to stay put feels about it.

"After the mayor of a Connecticut town
had written a red-hot message, his pet
colleagues tore it to shreds," says the At-
lanta Georgian. Now, if 'Pete' had
only got hold of the Brownson letter
in time—but what's the use!

"Alas, a cherished tradition has been
blasted. A billiard in Baltimore has
died from indigestion," says the News
of that city. Oh, well, so did a Texas
goat; but he ate a copy of the Presi-
dent's last message. There is a limit to
everything.

We gather from Col. James Hamilton
Lewis' elaborate and handsome explana-
tion that he doesn't believe a stroll in
the moonlight by the sea waves in
June is the best of pleasures. One of the
dear creatures to utter so much as one
tiny fib.

A mob of North Carolina negroes
lynched the proprietor of a negro thea-
trical outfit because, his show did not
come up to the advance agent's promises.
Theoretically, this idea may be sound,
but its general adoption would soon put
the advance agent business all to the
bad.

"The President is not an ideal person-
age when it comes to a square deal,"
ventures a contemporary. Yes, he is,
though—"deal."

Senator Tillman insists upon pronounc-
ing Senator Bacon's private secretary's
name "Buffalo." His name is "Balford-
let," and in Georgia, where everybody
knows him, it is pronounced "Bullyfo-
let" from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light. We
merely desire to set the South Carolinian
right about it.

"Kubelk is the son of a pheasant,"
says the Piedmont (S. C.) Observer. He
must be a bird.

Avant, this weight of sorrow! Senator
J. Davis has returned!

What we need in our business more
than anything else just now is a rubber
stamp that knows how to spell Miss Van-
don's count's name.

Hon. Hoke Smith is reported to have
about made up his mind "to go to the
United States Senate." This is extremely
modest in the Hon. Hoke, inasmuch as
one would naturally expect the Senate to
go to him.

Mr. Martin W. Littleton appears to run
a great deal less to skyscrapers and roman
candle in his methods than did Mr.
Delmas, for which much thanks should
be his.

Because the train was late, a number
of Frenchmen took a depot near Paris.
Over in this country we merely think un-
printable things, and let it go at that.

"It is better to be born in January,"
says a scientist. As a matter of fact, how-
ever, it is better to be born in Washing-
ton.

A Georgia judge has decided that social
clubs cannot give liquors to guests of
members. This puts it up to the visitors
to carry their own flasks, or go thirsty.

A toad in a New York zoo is said to
have just eaten his first meal in ten
years. Of course, if human beings could
get along that way, there wouldn't be
so much kicking against the beef trust.

It required seventy men to kill three
wolves in Kansas a few days since. Are
they weaklings out there? Three men
should be able to kill seventy wolves
easily.

"Richmond has long contended that it
is not gentlemanly to play baseball too
well," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
Perhaps Washington's idea is that it is
not gentlemanly to play it at all.

INSANITY AND THE NATION.

Startling Facts as to the Increase of
Mental Aberration.
H. Addington Bruce, in North American Review.
Not long ago the United States Census
Bureau issued a report which should
have provoked instant and widespread
discussion. Of all the publications giving
the results of the twelfth census, there is
hardly any of such importance to the
American people. For in language the
most explicit, and supported by statistics
gathered with the scrupulous care that
has characterized all the enumerations
of the latest census, it reveals the ex-
istence of conditions making strongly
against the continued prosperity of the
United States and its continued progress
to headship among the nations.
The reference is to the special report
on "Insane and Feeble-minded in Hospi-
tals and Institutions." At first glance,
I am the young man who succeeded in
getting you to pay a bill of \$5 which
you had owed for four years, and which
seven other collectors had failed to get,
although they had been after you for—
"Ah, um—by the way, when did you
and Lucy think of having the wedding?"

Our Consular Service Commended.
The London Daily Telegraph, Decem-
ber 21, 1907, contained an article de-
voted to the commendation of our consular
service in comparison with, say, that
of the United States, the number of
new markets which see our products
first is really astonishing. Of our ability
to keep these markets, too, there
does not seem to be much doubt.

Of Washington.
Conditions in the South, now show
decided improvement, and careful ob-
servers look for a better feeling all
around. Merchants who have been hold-
ing their breath for some time, and
even that time comes Baltimore will
again be their mecca.

The Finest of Things.
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
If a surgeon must command a hospi-
tal ship, how about a yeggman as
chairman of the Senate Committee on
Finance and a highwayman as the head
of the House Committee on Ways and
Means?

Dixie Jingle.
Oh, Dixie land is de land of de dream—
Ain't no use fer ter be de dreamer.
Step light,
Step light,
An' you'll git dar yit in Dixie!

Where It's a Success.
From the Dallas News.
Marriage is not always a failure. Some-
times a wife settles a fortune on her
husband.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A RARE BIRD.
He is the strangest creature
That ever caused a quip.
What is his queerest feature?
He hasn't got the grip.
And that's not half the wonder,
Accorded for my tip.
All winter long he shivered,
He hasn't had the grip!
Resourceful, though, is winter.
Our hero yet may slip.
Ere this he'll be a printer
He may have got the grip.

Looking Ahead.
"Gone back to your old habits, I see."
"Case of necessity."
"How so?"
"Must have something to give up when
Lent comes, mustn't I?"

An Odd Phase.
"There's one phase of human nature
that strikes me as being queer."
"What is it?"
"The way a married woman will let her
friends tell her that her husband is a pin-
head and a chronic grounder. People ask
my wife why she married me and she
only grins. Would any one dare tell me
that I married an old hen? And would I
stand for it if they did? Nix; a thousand
times nix!"

Getting Frazzled.
"Old man, your face looks worn."
"No doubt. I've been traveling on it
since Christmas."

But No Matter.
That fur
He bought for her
To wear her neck and cheeks,
You bet
He'll not forget
For many wintry weeks.

There's the Rub.
"Two may be able to live as cheaply as
one."
"Well?"
"But they can't dress, or pay doctors'
bills, or go to the theater on that basis."

Quite an Adventurer.
"Yes, I can play an adventure."
"What experience have you had along
those lines?"
"Stranded eight times this season in
water-tank towns."

Insinuating.
"So you think you could buy me and
sell me?"
"Well, I don't know about the latter
part of the proposition."

ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

OUT OF CHILDHOOD INTO WOMAN-
HOOD.

In childhood's hours she played with
dolls, and in her little heart was sad
if other tiny maids possessed more dainty
dolls than she had;
She dressed the lifeless, waxen things
with loving hands and tender care,
And proudly wheeled them up and down
along the street to get the air.

In childhood's happy days she thought
large families were much the best,
And gleefully she boasted of the many
children she possessed.
She played at keeping house and sang
her dolls to sleep as best she could;
It made her glad to claim the right to
artless little motherhood.

To-day she lives in splendid style;
A butler stands beside her door;
But she has ceased to have the wish to
house-keeping any more.
You never could find, if you should look,
A baby carriage in her hall.
And children, she admits, make no appeal
to her glad heart at all.

Her Preference.
"I expect," said the poet, "to live in
history."
"Well," replied his sad-eyed wife, "I
hope you may, but for my part I'd
a good deal rather live in something re-
sembling comfort."

A Wise Woman.
"I claim that my wife is one of the
most sensible women on earth."
"It is always fine for a man to have
such an opinion of his better half."
"Yes. She invariably gets her brother
to pick out the cigars she gives me on
Christmas."

His Stick-to-itiveness.
"So you wish to marry my daughter?"
What assurance can you give me that
you have the ability to support her? I
know very little about you. What have
you ever done to show that you possess
any business ability—any stick-to-itiv-
eness?"

"Do you remember Hibbard & Den-
ton, the tailors?"
"Yes."
"I worked for them once."
"What of that? They failed. You
didn't seem to possess enough ability to
keep them from going to the wall."
"I had no opportunity to do anything
in the line of managing their affairs. I
merely did collecting for them. In fact,
I am the young man who succeeded in
getting you to pay a bill of \$5 which
you had owed for four years, and which
seven other collectors had failed to get,
although they had been after you for—
"Ah, um—by the way, when did you
and Lucy think of having the wedding?"

When the Senate went into executive
session yesterday, a young lady passing
the doorkeeper to the ladies' gallery said
to him: "What are we ordered out for?"
"The Senate is going to have an execu-
tive session, miss."
"Executive session! What is that?"
"Well," said the doorkeeper, "some Sen-
ators move for executive session, the Sen-
ate then adjourns for three days, and the
other members and our orders are to
clear the galleries. That is all I know
about it, miss."

Some Advice to Democrats.
From the Houston Post.
Democratic Congressmen have not done
very much for the party during the past
few years. They have rendered the most
trivial support to the Democratic Con-
gressional committee, and it is seldom
that one can be induced to go to some
other State to deliver a speech. In a
financial way they have done nothing.
Some few contribute to the expenses of
the committee, but the majority don't
give a red cent. The House party
needs some life in it. The Democratic
Congressional committee ought to be
backed up and the members from the
certain districts ought to make some
stunts in order to help out in the
difficult districts. Some of these diffi-
cult districts must be won if another
Democratic House is to be elected.

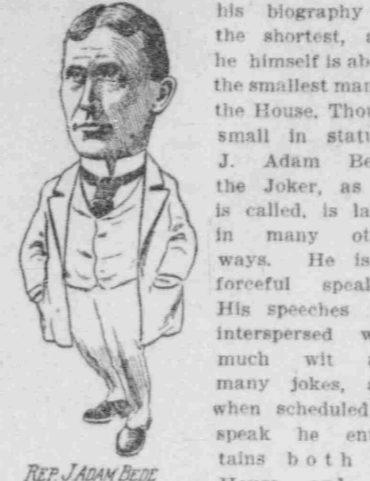
An Atrocious Ruling.
From the Baltimore Record.
That Appellate Court in California that
has decided that extortion is no crime
puts the capstone on the pile of machine
atrocities. Great Zeus, what a ruling! It
makes the whole story of outlaws in
San Francisco understandable.

Why Stand-patters Oppose Taft.
From the American Economist.
The candidacy of William H. Taft
is opposed by The American Protective
Tariff League for two reasons:
1. If he were not to be nominated.
2. If nominated, he probably could not
be elected.

What Ails 'Em.
From the Baltimore Sun.
The Republican leaders are suffering
from inflammatory dread of an outbreak
of tariff revision.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

The story of the past life of J. Adam
Bede, Congressman from Minnesota, is
told in a few words in the Congressional
Directory. With the exception of, per-
haps, five others,
Biography is
the shortest,
he himself about
the smallest man in
the House, though
small in stature,
J. Adam Bede,
the Joker, as he
is called, is large
in many other
ways. His spee-
ches are inter-
persed with
much wit and
many jokes, and
when scheduled to
speak he enter-
tains both the
House and the
galleries.



REP. J. ADAM BEDE

Representative Bede is one of the few
members not down in the book as a
lawyer. He learned the printing trade,
and then took up newspaper work,
which, as he says, accounts for his un-
usual wit and humor. This is his third
session, and when the size of his last
majority is considered, he can come
again.

Yesterday Mr. Bede had representa-
tive Longworth corralled, and for nearly
fifteen minutes he talked to him. It was
a question whether he was talking penal
code or telling jokes. At any rate, the
representative came away with a smile,
and after he had endured the talk
as long as possible, got up, put his
hands in his pockets, and strode away
to the cloak room, but Bede's mouth
still kept in motion.

Senator Frye, of Maine, seems to be
on closer terms with the Chaplain of
the Senate than any other man at the
Capitol. In the Senate Committee on
Finance, which is provided with con-
venient and spacious quarters, Dr. Ed-
ward Everett Hale hangs his hat every
morning. He also makes the place his
headquarters, rests there and sometimes
receives friends there.

In the former days, when there was
no Vice President, and Mr. Frye was
President of the Senate, he occupied the
Vice President's room, just off the rear
lobby. Dr. Hale was made Chaplain and
Senator Frye invited him to make him-
self at home in the Vice President's room.
They became very fast friends and, when
a new administration came in 1896, and
Senator Frye moved back upstairs to the
Committee on Commerce, he asked
Dr. Hale to go with him. Vice President
Fairbanks had extended the same hospi-
tality to the Chaplain who, Dr. Dalzell
in the run of the Vice Presidential office,
but none the less he hangs his hat in
Senator Frye's room and keeps his great
coat there.

J. Hampton Moore, member of the
House from Pennsylvania, is a former
newspaper man. His training in that
capacity has put him in position to know
a news story when he sees it, with the
result that he is popular in the cor-
respondents' gallery. Mr. Moore, re-
cently, published a book, "Through the
Tropics with Speaker Cannon," copies
of which were sent to all the newspaper
men.

John Dalzell is ranking member of the
biggest committee in the House—Ways
and Means. Mr. Dalzell was never a
newspaper man. He may know a news
story when he sees it, but Mr. Dalzell
never sees fit to talk for publication.
He is a worker, a machine organizer of
unusual capabilities, and, as such, is
always found at the Speaker's right hand,
with Sen. Payne, of New York. He is
a Yale graduate, a keen lawyer, and
rich enough that he never worries about
whether Congress raises the pay of its
members. With inquiries he is never
gruff, but curt, quick, and too busy to
talk. The result is that he is never be-
sieged by persons in search of information.

Scott Ferris, one of the members
from the State of Oklahoma, just
made his maiden speech, and because of
his penetrating, clear voice, he attracted
much attention from the galleries and
members.

Mr. Ferris is a young man, and comes
from near Lawton, one of the new towns
of the State. He was elected by a safe
majority, and says he is a Democrat of
the old style. He is tall, well built, and
when he speaks, he talks loud enough to
be heard all over the place, an advantage
that is obvious.

Mr. Ferris won the public eye the
minute he stood up. The House was in
Committee of the Whole. Another member
had the floor, and Mr. Ferris failed to
observe the custom governing the parlia-
mentary procedure of the House. In-
stead of asking the permission of the
man on the floor for time, he addressed
himself to the galleries, and the result
that the old timers in the galleries knew
they were about to witness a maiden
effort.

When the Senate went into executive
session yesterday, a young lady passing
the doorkeeper to the ladies' gallery said
to him: "What are we ordered out for?"
"The Senate is going to have an execu-
tive session, miss."

"Executive session! What is that?"
"Well," said the doorkeeper, "some Sen-
ators move for executive session, the Sen-
ate then adjourns for three days, and the
other members and our orders are to
clear the galleries. That is all I know
about it, miss."

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, is a great
joker, and he enjoys keenly a jest at
the expense of a Senator who is in the
humorist class. The other day Senator
Crane, of Massachusetts, who sits near
by, had introduced a batch of bills, and
then discovered that he had omitted one.
"Dolliver," said he to the Iowan, who
was waiting his turn to offer several
bills, "put this in for me, if you will."
Thereupon Mr. Crane started away to
have some conversation with Democratic
Senators about the Aldrich currency bill.
Just when the Massachusetts Senator
was in the midst of a heart-to-heart De-
mocratic talk, a page approached with this
message:

"Senator Dolliver says will you please
come over there, as he must have some
help to get that bill in."

By the Senate's dispatch read: "Kill the
hogs right away. There is no time to
lose."

It was to the manager of his big plan-
tation at Trenton, S. C. The hog-killing
season is important down there, but the
best days for the work are when there
are heavy frosts. So Senator Tillman
has the weather prophet watch for the
coming of frost, and the report that a
few frosty nights were at hand impelled
the Senator to the telephone office.

THE OPTIMIST.

I first met my good friend, Mr. Richard
Steele, when, in company with little Henry
Emmons, a cadet of the house of Castle-
wood, and, like him, a lonely lad, that
doughty captain came down to the big
house on a search for Father Holt. Since
then I have welcomed every opportunity
to know more of him. The other day I
ran across a paper he had left in which
he said, speaking truth, as